This City Is the Great Primary Market of the Country For Cattle, Mexico, West Texas, Arizona and New Mexico Ranges Sending Their Livestock to Market Here.

amelting, agriculture, and cattle raising, and the greatest of these is cattle

On the ranges of those portions of the American states of Arizona, New Mexico and west Texas, and of the Mexican states of Sonora, Chihushua, Coshulla and Durango, tributary to El Paso, and of which Et Paso is the chief city and logical market place, there are estimated to be fifteen million head of livestock, mostly beer cattle.

Has Great Puture. It's key position, geographically, and lis facilities for transportation, make El Paso one of the great primary livestock markets in the country and yet, as a market, it is only in Its infancy.

It is conceded by every cattle producer of the southwestern United States, and of northern Mexico, that before Ell Paso shall have come to its own, it must become a packing house center. As it is now, cattle bred upon the ranges, with very few exceptions, are shipped to El Paso in an unfinished state, to be sold as feeders and stockers and taken to pastures and feeding pensitivoughout the north and east, to be fattened and fitted for the butcher's block.

hiock. Cattle Will Be Fed.

With the development of the valleys, up and down the river, and a packing house in El Paso at which could be marketed finished products, thousands of cattle would be fatiened for alaughter here, bringing more money to the producer, finding more profitable market for the products of the valley farms and giving employment to hundreds, if not thousands, of men and women in the packing houses, which should be erected.

El Paso au Open Market.
One of the elements which contribute
the making of El Paso a good liveock market is that it is an open mar-

Sinchyards Reports.
For those who are interested, the following tables, showing the monthly receipts of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and goats, handled by each of the three stockyards doing business in El Paso, are given:

Southwestern Stockyards.

| 1914 Cattl               | e. B  | ornes.        | Sheep-Goats | 13   |
|--------------------------|-------|---------------|-------------|------|
| January 2,865            |       | 28            |             | 03   |
| February 1,034           |       | 147           |             | 10.  |
| March LSth               |       | 147           |             | и.   |
| April 9,851              |       | 34            |             |      |
| May                      |       | -             |             |      |
| June                     |       | 121           |             | 3    |
| July                     |       | 111           | 1 X         | G    |
| August 4,512             |       | SI            |             | 12   |
| September \$315          |       | 22            |             | /h   |
| October32,804            |       |               | 657         | -74  |
| November 7.123           |       | 190<br>102    |             | 1    |
| Treesitions And division |       | W.S.          |             | 33   |
| Total 95.810             | 1 193 | 160           | 457         | 0    |
| Southern                 |       | krards        |             | . 99 |
| 1916 Catile He           |       | 0.35/19.35/19 | 700         | 30   |
| January 4,432            | 850   | 458           | 1,043       | 1    |
| Pakruary 761             | 9.4   | 222           | 200         | 12   |
| March 4,509              | 145   | 249           | 2,772       | 7    |
| April 4,429              | 197   | 202           | 4,972       | 0    |
| May 9,054                | 97    | 216           | 3/806       | 100  |
| June 2,524               | 232   | 162           | 828         | 17   |
| July 1,458               | 45%   | 1.9           | 3,771       | 1    |
| August 3,486             | 1314  | 0.1           | 38,256      | 10   |
| September 5,860          | =30   | 320           | 7,070       | 3    |
| October 8,205            | 156   | 7,44          | 4,718       | 10   |
| November 5,081           | 201   |               | 8,955       | g    |
| December 7,676           | 212   | 492           | 2,655       |      |
| Total 51,015             | 2220  | DATE          | 52,932      |      |
| El Paso                  |       |               |             | ti   |
| 2514                     | CHOC  |               | 5 M         | 22   |
| January                  |       |               |             | 22   |
| February                 | ****  |               | 009 285     |      |
| March                    |       |               |             | 30   |
| April                    |       |               | DAY.        | E    |
| May                      |       | 0.00          | 954 287     | 34   |
| June                     |       |               |             | W    |
| July                     |       |               |             | 58   |
| August                   |       |               |             | T    |
| September                |       | 100           | 619 78      | Ji   |
| October                  |       | Sec. L        | 221 55      | A    |
| November                 | CUGOO | 17-1 B        | 575 52      | 84   |

Cause of the Slump. The falling off in cattle may be at-

E L. PASO is dependent for its pros-perity upon four great industries: posed by Mexican authorities on exports of cattle through the port of Junez and the establishment in that city of a

ated beef.

Not all, however, of the cattle slaughfered at the Juarez packing house are
shipped to the United States. Some
of it is used for local communition at
Juarez and in the city of Chihuahun
and more of it bross to supply fresh
beef for the Mexican armies in the field.

To Enlarge Junres Plant.

The Juarez plant, which is being op The Juarcz plant, which is being op-erated by the Pioneer Packing com-pany, of Chicage, though alleged to be owned by Gen. Villa, will be enlarged this year, it is said, to a capacity of 1000 head of cattle per day and will furnish a market for an annual aggre-gate of that many thousands of cattle which hitherto belped swell the total number of animals passing through El Paso on their way to the slaughter pens, pastures or feed lots of the north-ern United States

Export Duty Helps Juarez.

One fo the influences at work to bring about the building up of Juaren as a packing center, and the curtailment of shipments of live animals to El Paso for sale to northern buyers, was the high export tax collected by the Constitutionalist government on all animals shipped from Mexico.

Early in the year 1914, after the state of Chihumhua fell under Constitutionalist domination, this export tax ranged from \$4 to \$10 gold per animal, based upon age. Latterly, however, an export tax of \$10 gold per head, flat, has been charged. As there has been no imposition of export duty on dressed beef many Mexican owners found greater profit in selling to American feeders and packing houses after paying the export duty charged.

Many Cattle Inappected.

Many Cattle Inspected.

The National government requires that all cattle, imported from Mexico. pass a rigid inspection and El Pano has been made headquarters of the United States bureau of animal industry for inspection purposes, covering a territory extending from Sanderson, Texas, on the east, to Yuma, Ariz, on the west, and besides El Pano, embraces the open ports of Presidio, Texas, Fabeus, Texas, Columbus, N. M., and Douglas, Naco and Nogales, Ariz, a distance of \$50 miles.

The El Res December of the United States and Desides and Des

During the year 1914.

The El Pase Department.

During the year 1914 there passed through El Pase 25.529 head of livestock of all kinds, including 219,240 catile, 6202 horses, 2478 hogs and 52,699 and 52,699 and 52,609 this assistant. Dr. H. M. Hart is at Douglas, and Dr. J. Hougendobler is birdings, thus enabling El Pase to maintain its well established reputation 21,702 sheep.

The run for the two years was fairly even there being a decrease of a trifle over 15,000 head of cattle but an increase of 12,800 head of sheep, and goats and a slight increase of herses and posts.

The El Pase Department.

Most of this comparatively yast sum was spent for dwellings, either in the form of detached houses of apartment buildings, thus enabling El Pase to maintain its well established reputation as a city of homes.

For the inspection of means sold at the branch houses of Swift, Armour, Schwartzschild & Sulbberger, and Morris & Co. In El Pase, Dr. C. T. Bertrand is in charge, with a corps of three inspectors.

emplored and to be under the pay of Gen. Villa.

The inspection at Juarez is under the same regulations as are those prescribed for inspection within the confines of the United States.

During the year 1914 there were inpected at all ports lying between Santerson and Yuma, a total of 245,222 catle, of which 284,232 were cattle on the
toof. These figures will not compare
with the figures showing the total
ity-stock handled at El Paso, but it
must be remembered that many of the
attle inspected at ports east and west
of El Paso were shinned direct to man-

he following table shows the inspec-i of livestock by Dr. Bray's depart-it, by months, for the year 1914:



### Stronger Ihan

Well the hard times are past and now I am ready to build for you on easy terms. I have lots in all parts of the city. Just let me know what you want. I am sure we can get together. Did you ever stop to think it pays to have a practical builder to build your house.

Office Phone 680. 626 Mills Bldg. Residence Phone 3335.

#### HOGSANDALFALFAPROFITABLE



THE above scene may be witnessed almost anywhere in the country surrounding El Paso. While the picture is made in the Mimbres valley near Deming, N. M., hog raising is rapidly taking its place as a profitable industry throughout the Rio Grande valley, above and below El Paso, and in the Pecos valley of New Mexico and Texas.

Splendid Private Dwellings.

No Radieni Architectural Changes

# A GAIN OF \$500,000 IN THE YEAR

Throughout the Year There Was an Uninterrupted Era of Building in Both Business and Residential Sections of the City and the Year 1915 Promises to Show Greater Gain.

EL PASO experienced any "hard templation are the Phillips, \$16,000; times" during the year 1914 it was the Villebrand, \$20,000; the Oregon, not reflected in building opera- to cost \$60,000. tions. The sound of the hammer and saw, the bricklayer's trowel and the steel worker's rivets was incessant from year end to year end and a total of nearly \$2,000,000 worth of buildings erected. This was in excess or nearly \$20,000 over the value of buildings erected during the year 1913. To be exact, the valuation of buildings erected during 1914 was \$1,241,245 while the buildings of 1914 aggregated \$1,232,297, an excess of \$593,033.

Most of this comparatively vast sum was spent for dwellings, either in the form of detached houses or apartment.

banak building and the erection of additions to the Ell Paso Gas plant to the same of makes the same of the diameter at a cost of the Alambra theater at a cost of the Ell Paso Gas plant to the Alambra theater at a cost of the Alambra theater at a cost of the Ell Paso Gas plant to the Alambra theater at a cost of the Ell Paso Gas plant to the Alambra theater at a cost of the Ell Paso Gas plant to the Alambra theater at a cost of the Ell Paso Gas plant to the Alambra theater at a cost of the Ell Paso Gas plant to the value of \$50,000, and the rebuilding of the Alambra theater at a cost of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Ell Paso Gas plant to the value of \$50,000, and the rebuilding of the Alambra theater at a cost of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of \$50,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Alambra theater at a cost of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of \$50,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the Silver of the Value of the Silver of the V difions to the El Paso Gas plant to the value of \$50,000, the crection of the value of \$50,000, the crection of the Alambra theater at a cost of \$30,000, and the rebuilding of the home of the Elifon Rank & Trust company, practically all of the \$1,000, the Rank & Trust post, company, practically all of the \$1,000, the Rank & Trust post, company, practically all of the \$1,000, the Rank & Trust post, comparation of the style of buildings of 194, was spent on dwellings or apartment houses.

Notable Buildings of the Year.

Among the most notable apartment howses erected during the year, were: the Wright, \$40,000, the Ranmer, \$10,000; the Roberts-Banner, \$10,000; the Pickrell, \$12,000; the Booth, \$21,000; the Lake, \$125,000; the Booth, \$21,000; the Fennell, \$12,000, the Roberts-Banner, \$27,000; the Booth, \$21,000; the Ealer \$100,000; the Croom, \$27,000; the Lake, \$100,000; the Britt, \$25,000; the Booth, \$21,000; the Ealer \$100,000; the Croom, \$27,000; the Lake, \$25,000; the Britt, \$25,000; the Bri

Among the apartment houses in conexercise of originality on the part of

No Wooden Countraction.

No Wooden Construction.

There is very little wooden construction in El Paso, brick, atone and reinforced concrete being almost exclusively used, a fact reflected in the particularly low key rate established for El Paso by the fire underwriters.

While in 1914, April and August, judging from the figures, would seem to be the favorite months for bulliformity the year round. The estimated value of buildings, as shown in permits issued during the year, by months, follows:

| months, follows:    |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| January             | \$140.91  |
| February            | 139,18    |
| March               | 248,96    |
| April               |           |
| May ve verrennesses |           |
| June                | 146,77    |
| July                | . 186,510 |
| August              | 217,41    |
| September           | _ 125,260 |
| October             | . 114,34  |
| November            | . 159,381 |
| December            | - 88,471  |
|                     | T 404 995 |

Outlook for This Year Good. Outlook for This Venr Good,

The outlook for the present year is considered by architects and, builders as better even than that as shown by the total for 1914. There seems to be good reason to believe that not only will the new high school be completed but that the proposed new city and courty building and public market be getten under way and that a much needed auditorium will be financed and built. It is true the total includes \$75,000 for the proposed new St. Patrick's church and another \$75,000 for the proposed El Faso nion stockyards, both of which will probably be under way this year, but that does not defend materially from the showing for the year as they would be overcome by the lapse from 1912 into 1914 as shown in such cases, for instance, as the First National bank building.

There is also reason to believe that if the necessary logislation can be recured a modern, though small, packing house will be erected in or near the dity which will involve the expenditure of in the neighborhood of stoneon.

run of buildings in the residence por-tions of the seity, will give employ-ment to hundreds of men engaged in the building trades, as well as to those employed in supplying materials for buildings. Held in Abeyance.

Held in Abeyance.

Were it not for the tightening of the money market because of the almost worldwide war being waged in Europe and Asia, to say nothing of the continued strife in Mexico, El Paso would see a building boom during the coming summer the like of which it never saw Defore. Plans have already been drawn for three hotels, the aggregate cost of which will be, when

(Configued on next page.)

# AND LEAVES BALANGE OF \$7,946.96

Purchase of Water Works by City Proves Profitable In vestment; Water Supply Comes From Deep Wells on Mesa Which Provide Ample Quantity of Purest Water at All Times.

city government which not only pays its own expenses, including operation, as well as interest on its bonds, taxes, and depreciation, but, last year, left a balance in the treasury in the form of net income amounting to \$7,946.96.

Prefit and Less Account.
An analysis of the profit and loss account of the department follows:

Beceipts.

Water rentals, private .... Water rentals, municipal.... Junk mice ..... the doubtful if in any other city of its size, in this or in any other country, may be found so many beautiful homes, owned by wage earners and others of the moderately well to do, as are found in El Puso.

Junk miles

Total receipts

Operating Expenses.

Pumping 1895,520.75

Distribution 184.773.15

General expense 24.778.24

Net operating revenue.

Net operating revenue, Sundry recoveries and adjustments Taxes for had debts. 323.98 Henerye for deprecia., 28,595.15

Net become for year El Pano Water Cheap.

And the above is made on a basis of a minimum of 20 cents for the first 4500 gallons for all water used in excess of the minimum, the lowest rate of any city of its class in the southwest, so far as heard from, where water is forced from deep wells by means of compressed air. In order that El Paso water users may have an idea of what water users in other cities are required to pay, the following tabulation is made from such replies to inquiries as have

| What Oth                           | er Clili  | ew Pay. |         |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
|                                    |           |         | Expe    |
|                                    |           | 1.75    | Cin. Pt |
| City-                              |           | Guls. 1 | 000 Ga  |
|                                    | ell Air l | Lift.   |         |
| Paris, Ter.                        | -51.90    | 2000    | BE E    |
| + Chuanan Ten                      | La China  | 10000   | S. 2018 |
| Clarksville, Tex                   | _ 1.00    | 2000    | 7.5     |
| Ciarksville, Tex                   | 1.50      | 2600 7  | 2-20    |
| 2012 F.A.B                         | - CHEST   | 2020    | -29     |
| Deep Wel                           |           | Lift.   |         |
| Terrell, Tex                       |           | 2000    | 0.0     |
| Shallow W                          | en Direc  | E LAPE. | 114.00  |
| Denison, Tex                       | - 535     | 2690    | 40      |
| Sherman, Tex                       | 1.00      | 2090    | 20      |
| Galveston, Ter., me                | 15        |         | 40      |
| Plainview, Tax                     | 7777 -    | 2222    | W.E.    |
| Plainview, Tax                     | - B88     | 7000    | 50      |
| Marshall, Tex                      | 7 2194    | 2000    | -16.0   |
| Daline Yez, shallon                | T         |         |         |
|                                    |           | 2000    | 29      |
| Beestwater, Texas                  |           | 2046    | 200     |
| gravity from lak                   | 2         |         |         |
| For working to                     | 4.50      | 2900    | :49     |
| Big Springs, Tesas                 |           | 1000    |         |
| pamp from ope                      | 25        |         |         |
| spring                             | 1.95      | 2000    | 62.3    |
| Twic. Twic. Marry                  | ta.       |         |         |
| from take                          | T.00      | 8000    | 25      |
| from lake<br>Wichita Falls, Tex    | 3         |         |         |
| pump from lake                     |           |         |         |
| pump from lake                     | C care    | E       | L DE    |
| Albuquerque, N. M.                 |           |         |         |
| source not rep'd.                  | CLAS      | 2000    | 0.0     |
| Las Vegas, N. M. source not rep'l. |           |         |         |
| source not rep'l                   | 1:50      | 2900    | 35      |

Why El Pass Water Is Pure As shown by the foregoing figures, the water users of El Paso, not only enjoy very low rates, but get a product absolutely pure and uncontaminated by any exposure to air till it is taken from the pipes for actual use. At the pump-

E pasons municipal water plant is a paying proposition. Besides furnishing an abundance of water, practisally chemically pure, and which is never subject to contamination by coming in contact with the air, from the moment it sinks into the ground in the form of rain and snow in the mountains of New Mexico till it flows through the fancet is the home of the consumer, is the one department of the city government which not only pays

the Mesa is 11,000,000 of gallons every 24 hours, though the rate of consumption, based upon the actual amount pumped during 1974, was but little over one-third of that amount, or, to be exact, 4.105,637 gallons per day. This is distributed through 621,645 feet of mains, running from one inch to 24 inches in diameter, to 8,515 actual consumers, an increase of 1000 consumers over the number served during the year 1915. Of service pipe lines, from mains to meters, there are 170,540 feet laid in the city.

For Fire Pursoses.

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No Need for Them.
Superintendent W. E. Hace of the water department, is authority for the statement that at no time since the plant has been in operation at its present capacity has there been any demands made upon it which taxed in the slightest degree, the capacity of the numes. the pumps.
In order to be sure that there might

be no lack of water in case of a great configuration, the old waterworks, known as "Watts" wells" are kept in order and may be drawn from, but bresent indications are that there can be no occasion for the starting of the

be no occasion for the starting of the Watts pump.

May Park Reservoir Sites.

As set forth in an article on the city's parks published classwhere in this issue of this newspaper, mention is made of the fact that at some time in the near future, the city may convert the reservation at the main pumpling plant of the water works and the sites of the reservoir into public parks. The conversion of the latter into heavy spots is already in mind.

Both reservoir sites lend themselves admirably to conversion into beautiful little parks, at very small existence. At the larger of the reservoirs plensid opportunity is afforded for the construction of grottoes, sunken gardens and fernéries, which would be much admired and their accessibility would no doubt make them the rendencous of thousands who would delicht, of a summer evening, in getting away from the heat and dust of the downtown district.

Improvements Last Tens.

Improvements Last Year.

The total value of the water works plant, counting real estate, buildings, machinery, fixtures equipment distribution system, including mains, hydrants, meters and livestock and vehicles, is placed at \$1,495,757.55.

## The Three Signs of

### Hardware Satisfaction







These Trade Marks insure you against defective merchandise and secures for you the greatest hardware value for your money

EVERYTHING FROM A NEEDLE

KRAKAUER, ZORK & MOYE'S, S. I.

117 San Francisco St.

"Hardware Satisfaction"

EL PASO